

sailors from the book, *All Available Boats*. The book was put together and edited by Dr. Mike Magee, a doctor who happened to see the museum exhibit and felt strongly that these heroic stories deserved to be heard by the American people.

Hundreds of non-military ship captains of all kinds of vessels—from ferries like Captain Parese to tugboats and from private vessels to even historic ships—answered the Coast Guard's call and sailed directly into Ground Zero.

In the end, they evacuated over 300,000 people from Manhattan. It was the largest maritime evacuation since the battle of Dunkirk in 1940. Remarkable.

After hearing the radio call on September 11, Captain Parese unloaded his ferry's passengers back onto Staten Island, turned around and steered his ferry directly into the Staten Island Ferry Loading Dock on Manhattan. There, thousands of people were pouring onto his boat to find a way to escape the terrorism on the island. People were literally jumping off the docks to try to hit the ferry's decks. One man said he was, quote, jumping for my life.

Captain Parese's ferry, already covered in ash, began to fill with smoke. Despite his eyes and lungs burning from the smoke, Parese stayed and loaded over 6,000 scared and desperate passengers onto his ferry. Because of the thick smoke, he was forced to use radar to steer the boat southbound. On reaching Staten Island, Parese unloaded his passengers. He immediately then turned his empty ferry around and headed straight back to Manhattan.

Parese then rejoined the other ships' captains in their massive evacuation of Manhattan. Yet, during one of the most frightening days in our nation's history, we now have learned that our fellow citizens were not just rescued by these boats, they were shown kindness and comfort by these captains and their crewmates.

Every man, woman and child who Captain Parese rescued from Manhattan is grateful to him for giving them an escape route, for his kind spirit and for his dedication to duty.

On a different Staten Island Ferry than Parese's that day—was a boy, Tim Steto, a student at the Leadership High School in Manhattan. Tim and some other students caught the very last ferry from Battery City Park before it closed.

After stumbling through the streets around Ground Zero in terror and confusion, Tim said that once the ferry took off from Manhattan—quote—there was a visible difference in the air quality. We looked back at this horrible scene then looked forward to see this clear, beautiful view of Staten Island. No clouds or smoke. And this young high school student said that—quote—the thought of being taken to safety kept me calm.

After evacuating those three hundred thousand people from the Manhattan island, Parese and the other captains returned again to Ground Zero to volunteer to help with other vital tasks. They pumped water from the harbor to feed the fire hoses and brought in needed supplies.

Also, with the bridges and tunnels closed, these boats became the necessary transportation for bringing firefighters, police and other emergency workers to Ground Zero from New Jersey and beyond.

In one account after another of these stories, the captains and their shipmates worked without break, without fear and without instructions.

September 11, 2001 was a day when average American men and women became heroes for their fellow Americans and for our nation. Those enemies of freedom around the world have always underestimated the determination, bravery, love of country and freedom of the American people.

Captain Parese and the other brave patriot sailors that day are the finest example that the evil enemies of freedom can tear down our walls and tragically kill our citizens, but they will never quench the American spirit.

I admire the bravery of my constituent, James Parese, as much as I admire his humility. He takes no special credit for his brave and tireless actions that day. He very simply says that—quote “everyone pretty much did what they had to do”.

James Parese, thank you from all of us in the United States House of Representatives for your brave and heroic acts that will never be forgotten by the thousands of people you brought to safety on September 11. And thank you for continuing to go out every day to ferry the Staten Island citizens to Manhattan for work.

Finally, we recognize and applaud all the hundreds of patriot sailors that tragic day who fearlessly answered our Coast Guard's call for “all available boats”. Their actions make all of us proud to be Americans and we salute their courage.

God bless these unsung heroes and God always bless this great freedom-loving nation of the United States of America.

ESTABLISH FEDERAL RENEWABLE ENERGY PORTFOLIO STANDARDS FOR CERTAIN RETAIL ELECTRIC UTILITIES

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 2003

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, along with my cousin and colleague, Representative MARK UDALL of Colorado, I am today introducing legislation that amends title VI of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to establish Federal renewable energy portfolio standard, RPS, for certain retail electric utilities.

I would like to thank Representatives BERMAN, CARDIN, HINCHEY, LEACH, GEORGE MILLER, OWENS, PALLONE, TIERNEY, and especially Representative HENRY WAXMAN who share the vision that we in Congress can develop a national energy policy that is founded on two key principles: renewable energy and energy efficiency. I am especially proud that this is a bipartisan effort.

Mr. Speaker there are some who say that a long-term sustainable energy plan is impossible. Or that renewable energy and energy efficiency are pipe dreams, and that the U.S. will never be able to break its reliance on traditional energy sources like oil and coal. I disagree.

Now, in the post-September 11th world, and as we are on the brink of war with Iraq, the renewed conflict in the Middle East shows us

that we cannot continue to rely on imported oil from that region. When my father, Stewart Udall, was Secretary of the Interior, the U.S. imported 20 percent of its oil. My father argued that we shouldn't import more than 20 percent of our oil on national security grounds. Today, we import 53 percent of our oil, 47 percent of which comes from OPEC countries; by 2020, the United States will import 62 percent of its oil unless we act to change the way we produce energy.

Even more frightening, world production is expected to peak some time in the next few decades; some even say as early as 2007. That means that as energy demand increases more and more rapidly, the world's oil supply will be proportionally diminished.

While energy production has brought tremendous prosperity and allowed us to grow our economy at unprecedented rates, non-renewable forms of energy are responsible for many of the greatest environmental threats to America's well-being.

Consider this, less than 2 percent of this nation's electricity is generated by non-traditional sources of power such as wind, solar, and geothermal energy. During the period from 1973–1991, smart investments were made to develop new technologies that made our energy use more efficient without affecting economic output. These investments curbed the projected growth rates of energy use in the United States by 18 percent from what they would have been without the investments.

Unfortunately, the U.S. spends only one half of 1 percent of its energy bill on research and development. 60 percent of that money is wasted on the country's failed experiment in nuclear energy. Less than 1/3 of the nation's tiny research and development budget is spent on renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly interested in Renewable Portfolio Standards, RPS, which I believe paves the road for the development and investment in clean energy technologies and local economic development. RPS, in my mind, clearly serves as model for tomorrow's small and medium businesses to draw a profit from their own environmental responsibility.

During the 107th Congress, in the Senate version of H.R. 4, there was a provision, which proposed that retail electricity suppliers—except for municipal and cooperative utilities—be required to obtain a minimum percentage of their power production from a portfolio of new renewable energy resources. The minimum energy target or “standard” would start at 1 percent in 2005, rise at a rate of about 1.2 percent every two years, and peak at 10 percent in 2019.

I applaud the Senate for including an RPS provision in the Energy bill, which the House failed to include in our energy package. However, I believe that we are capable of going further than the 10 percent peak in 2020 and believe we should set the standard higher to around 20 percent. As I mentioned earlier, less than 2 percent of this nation's electricity is generated by non-traditional sources of power such as wind, solar, geothermal, etc.

Why is this legislation so important now Mr. Speaker? It's important because the Department of Energy's total energy efficiency and renewable energy budget would remain essentially unchanged at \$1.3 billion for fiscal 2004. For example, Biomass and biorefinery systems would see the biggest cut, down 19

percent, to \$70 million. Solar is flat at \$79.6 million; wind is down 6 percent, to \$41.6 million; hydropower is unchanged at \$7.4 million; and geothermal is down 4 percent, to \$25.5 million.

It's important because yesterday Secretary Gale Norton came before the House Resources Committee, of which I am a member, to make the case for drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. It's important because the House will pass an energy bill, thanks to the help of the Rules Committee, to open the 1.5-million-acre ANWR coastal plain to oil development.

Mr. Speaker, we are a nation of "petroholics." Instead of pushing for the exploration of oil development and contributing to this country's addiction to oil, we should be pushing for the exploration of renewable energy development. This is what this legislation does, Mr. Speaker. And I have no doubt that whatever energy bill the majority brings before the House that it will not contain language to promote and expand renewable energy development in this country.

Our legislation is the first step toward encouraging greater use of our country's clean and domestic renewable energy resources. Our legislation would:

Encourage the use of renewable energy by establishing a nationwide, market-based program that would set fair, achievable and affordable clean energy goals for each state;

Give states flexibility to achieve renewable energy goals;

Benefit farmers and save consumers money; and

Reduce air pollution and the threat of global warming.

Our legislation would require that retail electricity suppliers—except for municipal and cooperative utilities—be required to obtain 15 percent of their power production from a portfolio of new renewable energy resources by 2020 and within 5 years add an additional 5 percent, so by 2025, 20 percent of retail electricity suppliers' power production would be derived from a portfolio of new renewable energy resources.

Mr. Speaker consider the following:

Wind farms in the Pacific Northwest are producing energy at a price of 3 cents per kilowatt-hour. This is less than the current price of power from natural gas. With a little encouragement, wind energy could become economically viable around the country, and this means a tremendous level of energy self-sufficiency for the U.S. Using wind as an energy source, twelve Midwest states alone could generate three times the total U.S. electricity consumption.

Solar power, one of the most well known forms of renewable energy, also has potential for the future. The cost of solar energy has dropped by 90 percent since the early 1970s, and scientists and industry groups predict the price will drop another 66 percent by 2020. Solar energy, if properly developed, could go a long way towards freeing the U.S. from its dependence on coal. Just 10,000 square miles of solar panels would supply all of the nation's electricity needs.

And several months ago, the Public Service Company of New Mexico and FPL Energy LLC, based in Florida, signed an agreement to build one of the nation's largest wind genera-

tion fields in my congressional district near Fort Sumner in eastern New Mexico. Harnessed by 136 twirling turbines, wind will be used to create electricity in the first large-scale renewable energy operation in the state.

Wind will make up less than 4 percent of the power generated by PNM, and this project has the hope of becoming the first of many wind farms in the state and an example of using and developing new technologies for renewable energy use.

A strong RPS makes good economic sense to help states diversify their energy market, increase their work force, and help revitalize communities who have little to no economic development.

Even the New Mexico Public Regulation Commission is working on passing a Renewable Portfolio Standard for New Mexico that would require electric utilities to generate 10 percent of their electricity from renewable energy sources by 2007.

Mr. Speaker, our dependence on coal, oil and other traditional energy sources is unsustainable. To protect our environment and our economy, we must turn off the dead end street that our energy non-policy has been leading us down, and start down a path of energy productivity and sustainable, environmentally sound production.

I encourage my colleagues in the House to support this legislation and support building solid renewable energy provisions within whatever energy bill comes before the House.

HONORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF WOMEN IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 2003

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of women in community development. Women are key leaders in building quality, affordable housing and they are revitalizing their communities in the United States as well as internationally. The central role of women in any effective community development strategy, whether the goal is economic development, housing, education or health, has been well documented.

The National Network of Women in Community Development, in partnership with women community development leaders from across the country are working to bring a collective voice to foster new policies and improve existing ones, which are more responsive to the housing and community development needs of women and children.

On the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the McAuley Institute, the only national nonprofit community development intermediary that focuses its resources on the housing and related needs of women and their families, I would like to recognize the vital role that women-led development organizations have played in creating housing across the country and in the restoration of communities.

A TRIBUTE TO ANNA GUTIERREZ, 29TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WOMAN OF THE YEAR—2003

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Women's History Month. Each year, we pay special tribute to the accomplishments made by our nation's most distinguished women during the month of March. It is my great honor to recognize extraordinary women who are making a difference in my district.

I stand today, to pay special recognition to Ms. Anna Gutierrez, an outstanding woman of California's 29th Congressional District. Over the years, Ms. Gutierrez has given selflessly of her time and energy to many different organizations in the City of Monterey Park and surrounding areas.

A forty-three year resident of Monterey Park, California, Anna was a payroll supervisor for Blue Chip Stamps for twenty-five years, and a payroll supervisor for Figgie International for nine years. Despite working full-time, she found time to volunteer at all of her children's schools: Sacred Heart of Mary School, Cantwell High School and Marian School. Besides her children, Dennis, Carolina and Jeffrey, she has four grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

After her retirement in 1994, Anna volunteered to serve senior lunches at First Methodist Church and participated in two senior citizen clubs, the Friendship Club and the Senior Affairs Club, both in Montebello, California. Currently she is a member of the Montebello Breakfast Club and treasurer for the Los Angeles Monterey Park (LAMP) Optimist Club.

For many years, Anna has been a docent of the Monterey Park Historical Society Museum and is in charge of the school children tour program. She volunteers for the City of Monterey Park as a Commissioner on the Historical Commission and is a Precinct Poll Inspector for citywide elections. In addition, she assists the Monterey Park Police Department by participating with the Monterey Park Senior Citizen Patrol.

Of all her activities, the organization that is nearest to her heart is the Maryvale Orphanage in Rosemead, California. An active participant for over eight years, she volunteers in many ways, including fundraising, assisting in rummage sales, and packaging Christmas gifts for the economically disadvantaged.

Ms. Gutierrez's breadth of volunteer work is remarkable and all who have the opportunity to work with her are better off for the experience.

I ask all Members of Congress to join me today in honoring a remarkable woman of California's 29th Congressional District, Anna Gutierrez. The entire community joins me in thanking Ms. Gutierrez for her continued efforts to make the 29th Congressional District an enhanced place in which to live.